



الإمارات قاعدة

Al-Emarat Qaida

Basic
(Part 1)

*An Easy, Colorful Tajweed Qaida
for Reciting the Holy Quran with
Correct Pronunciation*

Perfect for Kids and Adults



Designed by
Al-Emarat Quran Academy

Al-Emarat Qaida

Introduction

This Arabic Qaida is a complete guide to mastering Arabic pronunciation and Tajweed rules, ensuring clear and beautiful Quran recitation. Whether you're a beginner or improving your skills, this Qaida is essential for your journey. At Al-Emarat Quran Academy, our skilled teachers provide personalized guidance, helping you fully understand and apply the Qaida in your recitation. Learn faster and more effectively with expert support, building the confidence and precision needed for perfect Quran recitation. Choose Al-Emarat Quran Academy for your Quranic learning.

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What are Makharij?

Makharij is plural of Makhraj. The center point of any letter's pronunciation is called its Makhraj.

Makharij of all letters are as following:

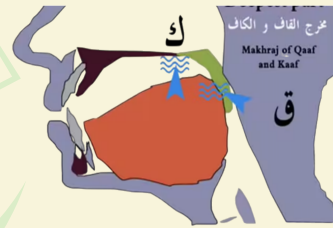
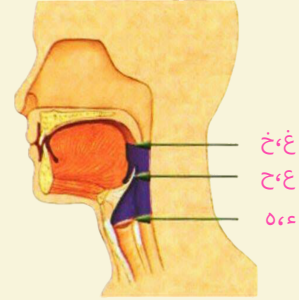
هـ ع are pronounced from the deepest part of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

ح ع are pronounced from the middle of the throat.

خ غ are pronounced from the part of the throat that is nearest to the mouth.

ق is pronounced when the root of the tongue touches the soft palate (voice box).

ك is pronounced slightly away from the Makhraj of Qaaf towards the mouth, when the deepest part of the tongue (further from the throat) touches the soft palate.



ي ج ش are pronounced from the middle of the tongue when it clicks against the opposite hard palate.

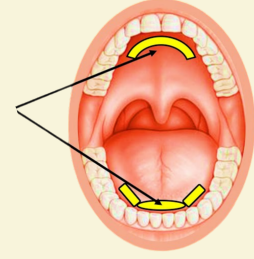


ض is pronounced when the side of the tongue touches the base of the upper molars on either the right or the left side.



(It is also permissible to recite it from both sides simultaneously, although this is extremely difficult).

ل ن ر are pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the gums of the upper front teeth.



ط د ت are pronounced when the top of the tongue (head of the tongue) touches the root of the upper front two teeth.



ظ ث ذ are pronounced when tip of tongue comes out and touches the edges of upper two teeth.



ز س ص are pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the back of the lower front teeth and comes near the edges of the upper front teeth, while the edges of the top and lower front teeth are close together.



ف is pronounced when the inner part of the bottom lip touches the edge of the front upper teeth.



ب م are pronounced by joining the lips together.



و is pronounced by rounding the lips.



ا is pronounced from the empty space inside the mouth and the throat.

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على سيد المرسلين أما بعد!

أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 1 Mufradaat (Individual letters)

جِيمُ ج Jeem	ثَا ث Thā	تَا ت Ta	بَا ب Ba	أَيْفُ ا Alif
رَا ر Ra	ذَالَّ ذ Zaal	دَالَّ د Daal	خَا خ Khā	حَا ح ḥa
ضَادَّ ض Daad	صَادَّ ص s'aad	شَيْنُ ش Sheen	سَيْنُ س Seen	زَا ز Za
فَا ف Fā	غَيْنُ غ Ghain	عَيْنُ ع Ain	ظَا ظ Zā	طَا ط Tā
نَوْنُ ن Noon	مِيمُ م Même	لَامُ ل Lām	كَافُ ك Kāf	قَافُ ق Qāf
يَا ي Ya	يَا ي Ya	هَمْزَةٌ ه Hamzah	هَا ه Ha	وَاوُ و Waaw

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
ض	ى	ش	ج	ك	ق
ط	ت	د	ر	ن	ل
ص	س	ز	ظ	ذ	ث
و	م	ب	ف		

Thick Letters

خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق

Throat (Halqi) Letters

ه ع ح غ خ

Soft Letters

Whistle Letters

ظ ذ ث

ص ز س

Resembling Sound Letters

ض	ظ	ز	ذ	ط	ت
ء	ع	ه	ح	ص	س
	خ	ح	ق	ك	

Lesson 2 Murakkabat (Compound letters)

- When two or more letters combine, they form compound letters, known as Murakkabat.
- Read each letter separately, just as you did in Mufradat (Lesson 1).
- When letters combine, their shapes change. Sometimes only the head of a letter is visible, while the rest is hidden.
- To recognize similar-looking letters, pay attention to the dots—their number and position.

ا	ل	لا	لا	ب	ج
لج	بلب	ك	ك	ع	ت
كت	كا	كل	بكت	ت	تكت
ن	ي	با	نا	تا	يا
ثا	س	ص	ض	ط	بس
يس	نص	تض	ثط	ثج	ح
خ	تح	نخ	يخ	بج	م
م	يم	بم	نم	تم	ثم
بي	بي	تي	تي	نيل	بنل

تنل	يتل	يثل	بنن	ينن	تين
يثن	بثن	حث	خب	جت	تحت
يجب	بخت	ة	ه	بة	ية
نم	نم	ه	ههه	يهب	بها
بهم	د	ذ	جد	خذ	ر
ز	ر	جر	خز	ير	تز
س	سل	شل	ط	ظا	صب
طب	ضا	ع	غ	عج	غخ
بع	يغ	بعد	بغذ	ف	ق
منه	فو	قو	نقر	يفر	يف
فيه	يوم	لهم	لهم	ع	أ
و	عئ	قرأ	نؤمن	قرئ	سئل

Exercise of ب and ن

نو	بو	نم	بم	ند	بد	بح	نخ
نر	بر	نی	بی	بب	نب	با	نا

Exercise of ي and ت

تہ	یہ	یر	تر	تد	یز	تث	یث
تی	یِ	یز	تز	تل	یل	یث	تت

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Exercise of ف and ق

ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

فخففه فحفظته فتكفء

Exercise of ج and ا

مل	للا	لله	لكل	لكا	لنا	لتا	لبا
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Lesson

3

Harakaat

What are Harakaat?

Harakaat are special marks that change the sound of a letter.

These include:

Fathah (Zabar)  : Placed above the letter **ب** ba

Kasrah (Zayr)  : Placed below the letter **ب** bi

Dammah (Pesh)  : Placed above the letter **ب** bu

How to Read the Harakat?

Fathah (Zabar): Read it by opening your mouth a little and saying it clearly.

Kasrah (Zayr): Read it with a soft, low voice.

Dammah (Pesh): Read it by making your lips round

Important Rules:

1. Don't stretch the sound too long or make it too short or with a jerk — read it nicely and clearly.

2. If **ا** has a Harakah or a Jazam, it is read as Hamzah **أ**

3. If the letter **ر** has:

Fathah or **Dammah** → it is pronounced thick **رَ رُ**

Kasrah → it is pronounced thin **رِ**

Fathah — Sound

خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د

Kasrah — Sound

خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د

Dammah ء Sound

ج	ح	ج	ش	ث	ب
ش	س	ز	ر	ن	و

All sounds Fathah, Kasrah, Dammah

ش	ش	ش	ج	ج	ج
ث	ث	ث	ي	ي	ي
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
ك	ك	ك	ق	ق	ق
ه	ه	ه	ا	ا	ا
ر	ر	ر	م	م	م
ن	ن	ن	ع	ع	ع
و	و	و	ر	ر	ر

ط	ط	ط	د	د	د
س	س	س	ز	ز	ز
ث	ث	ث	ح	ح	ح
ظ	ظ	ظ	ن	ن	ن
و	و	و	و	و	و
م	م	م	م	م	م

Resembling Sound Letters

ه	ح	ط	ث
ك	ق	ه	ل
ح	س	ث	ث
ظ	ح	ن	ن

Exercise

كَسَبَ	أَمَرَ	ثَمَرَ	بَلَغَ	سَجَدَ
أَخَذَ	ظَلَمَ	زَعَمَ	رَفَعَ	مَكَثَ
حَمَدَ	إِبِلَ	أَذِنَ	صَدَقَ	سَرَقَ
غَضِبَ	عَجِبَ	شَرِبَ	سَخِرَ	كَرِهَ
سُئِلَ	يَلِجَ	يَيْسَ	عَلِمَ	إَرَمَ
تَزُرُّ	أَعْظُ	ظَلِمَ	ذُكِرَ	مُنِعَ
يَلِجُ	يَهَبُ	سُقِطَ	أَفِقَ	خَبِثَ
رُسِلَ	رُبِعَ	حُبِكَ	صُحِفَ	يَعِدُ
ضَرَبَ	كَرُمَ	فَتَحَ	عُقِدَ	أَخْرُ

Lesson

4

Tanween

What is Tanween?

Double Fathah ََ, Double Kasrah ِِ, and Double Dammah ُُ are called Tanween.

- Sometimes, **ا** or **ى** appears after Double Fathah, but we do not read them while reading with spelling.
- Ghunnah is applied in Tanween, where the sound is slightly hidden in the nose for the duration of one beat.

What is one beat?

A beat is a simple unit for measuring the duration of a sound. For example, the time it takes to open a closed finger is approximately equal to one beat (or one Alif in Tajweed terminology).

Double Fathah ََ

د	دَا	دَى
بَا	تَا	ثَا
جَا	حَا	خَا
دَا دَى	ذَا	رَا
زَا	سَا	شَا

Double Kasrah ِِ

ب	بِ	بِ
تِ	تِ	تِ
ثِ	ثِ	ثِ
جِ	جِ	جِ
حِ	حِ	حِ
خِ	خِ	خِ
دِ	دِ	دِ
رِ	رِ	رِ
زِ	زِ	زِ
سِ	سِ	سِ
شِ	شِ	شِ

Double Dammah

ج	ح	خ	ث	ذ	ز
ج	ح	خ	ث	ذ	ز
ج	ح	خ	ث	ذ	ز

All sounds double Fathah, double Kasrah, double Dammah

م	م	ب	م	م	م
و	و	ف	و	و	و
هـ	هـ	ي	هـ	هـ	هـ
ث	ث	ك	ث	ث	ث
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
هـ	هـ	د	هـ	هـ	هـ
ن	ن	ر	ن	ن	ن
ن	ن	ح	ن	ن	ن
ي	ي	ب	ي	ي	ي
ث	ث	ط	ث	ث	ث

هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ

Resembling Sound Letters

هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ

Exercise

أَبَدًا	رَغَدًا	كَسَفًا	عِنَبًا	طَوَى	صُحُفًا
كَبِدٍ	طَبَقٍ	بَدَمٍ	فَعَّةٍ	إِبِلٍ	نُسْكٍ
أَحَدٌ	مُنْعٍ	دِيَّةٍ	عَنْبٍ	سُرُرٍ	رُسُلٍ
قَمَرٍ	كَلِمَةٍ	لَهَبٍ	شَرَرٍ	مَثَلٍ	وَلَدٍ

Lesson 5 Jazam (Sukoon)

What is Jazam?

- Jazam ّ is a small sign that looks like a tiny ِ, and it is always placed above the letter.
- It is also called Sukoon.
- A letter with Jazam is called a Sakin letter.

How to Read a Sakin Letter?

- A Sakin letter is always joined with the letter before it. اَسَى

How to Pronounce ّ with Jazam?

- If Fathah or Dammah comes before ّ Sakin → Pronounce it thick اَزْ اُزْ
- If Kasrah comes before ّ Sakin → Pronounce it thin اِزْ

اُتْ	اِتْ	اَثْ	اُتْ	اِتْ	اُتْ
اُحْ	اِحْ	اَخْ	اُحْ	اِحْ	اُحْ
اُزْ	اِزْ	اَرْ	اُزْ	اِزْ	اُزْ
اُسْ	اِسْ	اَسْ	اُزْ	اِزْ	اُزْ
اُصْ	اِصْ	اَصْ	اُشْ	اِشْ	اُشْ
اُظْ	اِظْ	اَظْ	اُضْ	اِضْ	اُضْ
اُغْ	اِغْ	اَغْ	اُعْ	اِعْ	اُعْ
اُكْ	اِكْ	اَكْ	اُفْ	اِفْ	اُفْ
اُمْ	اِمْ	اَمْ	اُلْ	اِلْ	اُلْ
اَوْ	kasrah is not used before ّ Sakin	اَوْ	اُنْ	اِنْ	اُنْ

أَءْ	إَءْ	أَءْ	أَءْ	إَءْ	أَءْ
Dammah is not used before Sakin		أَيْ	أَيْ		

Letters of Qalqalah

What is Qalqalah?

Qalqalah means a bouncing sound. When these five letters ق ط ب ج د have Jazam, they make a small bounce in your mouth while reading.

There are five letters of Qalqalah: ق ط ب ج د

أُقْ	إُقْ	أُقْ	أُقْ	أُقْ	أُقْ
أَبْ	إَبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ
أَدْ	إَدْ	أَدْ			

Exercise

بَلْ	كَمْ	قَدْ	دَعْ	زِدْ	مِنْ
عِدْ	إِذْ	قُلْ	ذُقْ	تُبْ	كُلْ
إِرْحَمْ	إِذْهَبْ	إِقْرَأْ	طَبِّئْ	أَرْكُضْ	أَعْبُدْ
إِجْلِسْ	حَشِرْ	كُشِطْ	أَقْتُلْ	يُؤْمِنْ	إِسْمَعْ

Lesson 6 Standing Harakaat

What are Standing Harakaat?

Standing Fathah , Standing Kasrah , and Standing Dammah  are called Standing Harakaat.

Standing Harakaat are stretched for the length of one beat (equal to one Alif).

Normal Fathah:  (ba) — short sound

Standing Fathah:  (baa) — longer sound

ق	ق	ق	ف	ف	ف
ل	ل	ل	ك	ك	ك
ن	ن	ن	م	م	م
ه	ه	ه	و	و	و
ا	ا	ا	م	م	م
ي	ي	ي	م	م	م

Resembling Sound Letters

ه	ح	ط	ث
ك	ق	ه	ل
س	ص	ث	ث
ظ	ض	ز	ن

Exercise

أَمَنْ	أَوْى	يَدُهُ	مَا رَبُّ	يَحْيَى
الْفِ	يُحْيِ	إِبْرَاهِمَ	بِيَدِهِ	كُتِبَ
وَرَى	مَعَهُ	نِصْفَهُ	أَقْبَرَهُ	وَجْهَهُ
خَطِيْكُمْ	رِسَلْتِ	مَسْجِدَ	قُرْآنًا	هَمَزَتِ
بَعْدِهِ	بِنَصْرِهِ	بِرَحْمَتِهِ	الْفِهْمُ	ظَلِمَ
يَبْسُطُهُ	قَتْلُهُ	قَبْضَتُهُ	يَلُونُ	يَسْتَوْنَ
كُنَى	زَكَاةً	رُسُلِهِ	صَدْرَهُ	بِعَبْدِهِ

Lesson 7 Huroof-e-Madda

There are three Huroof-e-Madda: و ا ی

Huroof-e-Madda are stretched for the length of one beat (equal to one Alif).

When do they become Madda?

- Alif Madda: When Fathah comes before Alif بَا Baa
- Ya Madda: When Kasrah comes before Ya Sakin يِي Bee
- Waw Madda: When Dammah comes before Waw Sakin وُو Boo

Note: There is no difference between Huroof-e-Madda and Standing Harakaat in reading. بَا Baa

بِ Baa

تُو	تِي	تَا	بُو	بِي	بَا
جُو	جِي	جَا	تُو	ثِي	ثَا
خُو	خِي	خَا	حُو	حِي	حَا
ذُو	ذِي	ذَا	دُو	دِي	دَا
زُو	زِي	زَا	رُو	رِي	رَا
شُو	شِي	شَا	سُو	سِي	سَا
ضُو	ضِي	ضَا	صُو	صِي	صَا

ظُو	ظِي	ظَا	طُو	طِي	كَا
غُو	غِي	غَا	طُو	عِي	كَا
قُو	قِي	قَا	فُو	فِي	فَا
لُو	لِي	لَا	كُو	كِي	كَا
نُو	نِي	نَا	مُو	مِي	مَا
هُو	هِي	هَا	وُو	وِي	وَا
أُو	أِي	أَا	عُو	عِي	عَا

يَا يِي يُو

Resembling Sound Letters

سِي	سِ	سَ	سَا	سُ	سُ
صَا	صِ	صَ	صُو	صُ	صُ
مُو	مِ	مَ	مِي	مِ	مِ
زِي	زِ	زَ	زَا	زُ	زُ

Lesson 8 Huroof-e-leen

There are two Huroof-e-Leen: و ی

When do they become Leen?

- Waw Leen: When Fathah comes before Waw Sakin بَو Baw
- Ya Leen: When Fathah comes before Ya Sakin يَی Bay

Note: Huroof-e-Madda are stretched to one Alif, while Huroof-e-Leen are read quickly and softly.

تَوُ	تَوُ	تَوُ	تَوُ	بَوُ	بَوُ
خَوُ	خَوُ	حَوُ	حَوُ	جَوُ	جَوُ
رَوُ	رَوُ	ذَوُ	ذَوُ	دَوُ	دَوُ
شَوُ	شَوُ	سَوُ	سَوُ	زَوُ	زَوُ
ظَوُ	ظَوُ	ضَوُ	ضَوُ	صَوُ	صَوُ
غَوُ	غَوُ	عَوُ	عَوُ	ظَوُ	ظَوُ
كَوُ	كَوُ	قَوُ	قَوُ	فَوُ	فَوُ
نَوُ	نَوُ	مَوُ	مَوُ	لَوُ	لَوُ
هَوُ	هَوُ	هَوُ	هَوُ	وَوُ	وَوُ
يَوُ	يَوُ	أَوُ	أَوُ		

Instruction: In the below given words the recognition of huroof madda and huroof leen should be done thoroughly so the children will know the faces of both the letters properly.

طُو	كُو	تِي	تِي	تُو	تُو
ثِي	ثِي	ثُو	ثُو	طِي	كِي
صُو	صُو	سِي	سِي	سُو	سُو
حِي	حِي	حُو	حُو	صِي	كِي
ذُو	ذُو	هِي	هِي	هُو	هُو
زِي	زِي	زُو	زُو	ذِي	كِي
ضُو	ضُو	ظِي	ظِي	ظُو	كُو
عِي	عِي	عُو	عُو	ضِي	كِي
قُو	قُو	عِي	عِي	عُو	عُو
كِي	كِي	كُو	كُو	قِي	قِي

Exercise

طَغَوْا	لِيُرَوْا	تَوَاصَوْا	يَدَيَّ	لَدَيَّ
بَنَاهَا	طَحَّهَا	ذَرُونَا	وَضَعْنَا	رَفَعْنَا
أَخِي	رُوحِي	دِينِي	تَجَرِّي	أَبِي
يَدْعُوا	يَتَلَوْا	قَالُوا	خَسِرُوا	أَعْبُدُوا
خَوْفٍ	يَنْعُونَ	يَرُونَ	قَوْلٌ	فَوْقَ
بِدَيْنٍ	قَرِيشٍ	أَرَعَيْتَ	عَيْنَيْنِ	لِشَايٍ
خَافَ	فَوَاحِةَ	صَاحِكًا	طَالَ	عَادٌ
تَسْنِيمٌ	نَذِيرٌ	نُوحِيهَا	غِيْضَ	قِيلَ
أَعُوذُ	جُوعٍ	تَفَوُّرٍ	مَكْسُوبٍ	يَمْنَعُونَ
صَوْمًا	مَوْءَدَةٌ	يُسْقُونَ	مَوْقُوفُونَ	أَعْطَيْنَا
هَيْهَاتَ	عَصَايَ	رُويْدًا	عَلَيْهِمْ	لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ

Lesson 09 Maddat

What is Madd?

These signs " , " are called Maddat.

When a letter has one of these signs, its sound is stretched up to four, five, or six Harakaat.

How to Spell Madd Words?

Spell out the Maddaat as follows:

جَآءَ ءَـ Fathah هَمْزَه، جِ Madd, Kasrah يَآ جِمْ : جَآءَ ءَـ

ضَلَّالًا - لَا Double Fathah, Lām, ضال Madd, Fathah (Zabar) لَام ألف ضاد : ضَالًا

Exercise

عَطَاءٌ	غُثَاءٌ	نِسَاءٌ	أَدَاءٌ	سَوَاءٌ
جَزَاءٌ	جَائٍ	سَيِّءٌ	يُضِيءُ	بَرِيءٌ
خَطِيئَتُهُ	سُوءٍ	أَوْلِيَاءٌ	خَلِيفٌ	أَبَاءُنَا
الُّنَى	إِسْرَاءِ يَلٍ	أُولَئِكَ	يَأْرُضُ	لَا إِلَهَ

Lesson 10 Mugatt'aat

What are Muqatt'aat?

Muqatt'aat are special letters that come at the beginning of some Surahs in the Quran. **المّ البرّ حمّ**

How to Read Muqatt'aat?

- Read each letter one by one, not like a full word.
- Stretch the Madd letters properly.
- If Ghunnah is needed, do it clearly and softly.

الم Say: Alif... Laam... Meem

طَهْ طَا هَا	نُونُ نَ نُونُ	قَافُ قَ قَافُ	صَادُ صَ صَادُ
الرَّ أَلِفُ لَامُ رَا	حَمِيمُ حَ حَمِيمُ	طَسِينُ طَ طَسِينُ	يَاسِينُ يَ يَاسِينُ
حَمَّ عَسَقَ حَامِيمُ عَيْنُ سِينُ قَافُ	الْمَرَّ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيمُ رَا	الْمَمَّ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيمُ	طَسَمَّ طَاسِيمُ مِيمُ
كَهَيْعَصَ كَافُ هَا يَا عَيْنُ صَادُ	الْمَلَّ اللَّهُ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيمُ اللَّهُ	الْمَصَّ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيمُ صَادُ	

Lesson

11

Tashdeed

What is Tashdeed?

A small sign **و** that looks like the letter **w** is called Tashdeed. A letter with this sign is called a Mushaddad letter.

How to Read a Mushaddad Letter?

A Mushaddad letter is read two times:

1. First, with the sound of the letter before it.
2. Then, read the letter itself.

دَّ Read as **أَدَّ-دَّ** (The **د** is read twice)

Important Point:

Mushaddad letters are read with a strong and clear sound.

أَجَّ	إَجَّ	أَجَّ	أَبَّ	إَبَّ	أَبَّ
أَزَّ	إَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَظَّ	إَظَّ	أَظَّ

اُسْ	اِسْ	اَصْ	اِصْ	اُصْ	اِصْ
اَقْ	اِقْ	اُقْ	اِطْ	اُطْ	اِطْ
اَشْ	اِشْ	اُشْ	اِذْ	اُذْ	اِذْ
اَدْ	اِذْ	اُدْ	اِفْ	اُفْ	اِفْ

Rule: When Noon and Meem are Mushaddad, then read them with Ghunnah.

اِنْ	ظِنْ	هِنْ	عَمْ	ثَمْ	جَمْ
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Exercise

Tashdeed with Harakaat

صَبْ	فَرْ	حَقْ	حَجْ	جَلْ
بُرْزْ	حُصِّلْ	صَدَقْ	عَدَدْ	قَدَرْ
كَذَبْ	نَعَمْ	يَظُنْ	يَحْضُ	جَنَّةِ

Tashdeed with Sukoon

تَبَّتْ	يَسِرُّ	قَدَّ مَتْ	حُقَّتْ	مُدَّتْ
سُعِرَتْ	قَدَّ مَتْ	وَالشَّعْ	وَالصَّبْحِ	تَخَلَّتْ

Tashdeed after Sukoon

عَبْدُ تَمْ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	إِذْ طَلَمُوا	فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ	مِنْ وَالٍ
لَنْ نَصْبِرَ	لِئِنْ لَمْ يَنْتَهِ	مَنْ يَقُولُ	مِنْ مَارِجٍ	أَنْ لَا يَكُونُ

Tashdeed after Tanween

خَيْرُ لَكَ	وَيْلٌ لِكُلِّ	أَشْتَاتًا لِيُرَوْا	يَوْمَئِذٍ لَخَبِيرٌ
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Tashdeed after Tashdeed

يَزْكِي	يَذْكُرُ	الْمُدَّثِرُ	الْمُزْمَلُ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ
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Tashdeed after Madda letters

ضَالًا	دَابَّةً	حَاجَكَ	حَاجُوكَ
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Rules of Waqf (وقف)

What is Waqf?

Waqf means to stop and take a breath at the end of a word.

When we stop, we often change the sound of the last letter to make the stop correct and clear.

Here are the Rules of Waqf below:

Rule 1: If the last letter has Fathah, Kasrah, Dammah, Double Kasrah or Double Dammah, and Ha  with a Standing Kasrah or Standing Dammah     Change it into Sukoon .

بَصَرَ	بَصَرَ
إِبِلْ	إِبِلْ
رُسُلْ	رُسُلْ
يَدَامْ	يَدَامْ
سُرُرْ	سُرُرْ
بِهْ	بِهْ
مَعَهْ	مَعَهْ

وَقَفَّا ←

Al-Emarat Quran
ACADEMY

Rule 2: If the last letter has Double Fathah ee, Change it into Alif.

اَبَدًا ← وَفْقًا

Rule 3: If the last letter is a Round Taa , Read it as Haa with Sukoon .

رَبِّهِ وَقَفًّا رَبِّهِ

Rule 4: If the last letter already has a Sukoon, No change is made. Just stop and take a breath.

أَمْسِكُ ← وَقْفًا أَمْسِكُ

Rule 5: If the last letter has a Tashdeed, keep the Tashdeed but remove the Harakah, and slightly prolong the sound when making waqf.

وَتَبَّ ← وَقْفًا وَتَبَّ

Rule 6: If the last letter is a Madda or Leen letter, No change is made.

بَنَاهَا
أَخِي
يَدْعُو ← وَقْفًا يَدْعُو
طَغَوْا
يَدَيَّ

Rule 7: If the last letter has a standing Harakah and is not Hā, it will not change.

أَوِي ← وَقْفًا أَوِي
يُحْيِي

Exercise

عُتِلَ عُتِلَ	يُكَذِّبُ يُكَذِّبُ	بِالدِّينِ بِالدِّينِ	أَيَّانَ أَيَّانَ
وَرَأَى ظَهْرَهُ وَرَأَى ظَهْرَهُ	مَوَازِينُهُ مَوَازِينُهُ	بِیَمِينِهِ بِیَمِينِهِ	مُذَكِّرٌ مُذَكِّرٌ
عَشِيَّةٌ عَشِيَّةٌ	قَسِيمةٌ قَسِيمةٌ	الْبَلَاءِ الْبَلَاءِ	أَكْلًا لَهَا أَكْلًا لَهَا
بِالْحَقِّ بِالْحَقِّ	وَتَبَّ وَتَبَّ	تَخَلَّتْ تَخَلَّتْ	تَبَّتْ تَبَّتْ
تَحَرَّوْا تَحَرَّوْا	أَتَحَاجُّونِي أَتَحَاجُّونِي	يَخُوضُوا يَخُوضُوا	سَوَّهَهَا سَوَّهَهَا
وَالْتَرَأَيْتُ وَالْتَرَأَيْتُ	يُحْيِي يُحْيِي	وَالضُّحَى وَالضُّحَى	يَدَايِي يَدَايِي

وَالنَّشِطِ وَالنَّشِطُ	وَالنَّزْعِ وَالنَّزْعُ	عَلِيَّيْنِ عَلِيَّيْنُ	لَضَالُونِ لَضَالُونُ
وَالصَّفِّ وَالصَّفِّ	وَالضَّالِّينِ وَالضَّالِّينُ	غُثَّاءِ أَحْوَى غُثَّاءِ أَحْوَى	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ
لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِي دِينِ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِي دِينُ		قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ	
إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرُ		وَالْتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ وَالْتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ	
مَا الطَّارِقُ النُّجْمُ الشَّاقِبُ مَا الطَّارِقُ النُّجْمُ الشَّاقِبُ			
أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ			
مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسُ			